
Impacts of the Belt and Route Initiative in Brazil

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Résumé

The opening of the Chinese economy implemented since 1978 has provided extraordinary development. Gross Domestic Product averaging 9% over the past 4 decades have led China to have huge foreign exchange reserves and domestic savings. State internal investment in infrastructure and power generation were made with the objective of providing sustainable development of the country's economy in the long term. It is emphasized that energy and raw materials are crucial, and not having their own supply, have become factors that generate the phenomenon of the incessant search for commodities worldwide by the Chinese. The crises have made China take macroeconomic decisions to reduce dependence on exports and the dollar. China has already benefited from the process of expansion of Foreign Direct Investment in its country, now reversing the flow, and investing the world in the purchase of cheap assets and implementation of projects that could benefit from its contribution to the raw materials and energy so expensive the sustainability of its development. Thus, several projects were implemented overseas by the Chinese primarily in their Asian neighbors, in the clear attempt to solve various geopolitical conflicts in tow: dispute in the South China Sea, northern separatist provinces, geoeconomic dispute with the former Soviet republics and disputes over Tibet. At the same time, massive investments were also made on the African continent. On a smaller but no less important scale, they also invested from the 2000s in Latin America and the Caribbean for the same purpose as in Africa. This whole process culminated in the launch in 2013 by Xi Jinping of the Belt and Road Initiative. The Initiative proposes to create a powerful economic belt in Eurasia by articulating land and sea roads by allocating not only resources but Chinese manpower. The ambitious initiative involves agreements with more than 100 countries and international organizations between Central Asia, the South Pacific, the Middle East, East Africa and especially Europe. Since 2000, Brazil has benefited from the wave of commodities driven by China's demand for food, energy and steel. After the crisis of 2008 the numbers of the Brazilian economy makes it clear that parallel sustainable measures were not created so that we would not be so dependent on the prices of commodities hitherto high and that they fell abruptly after the crisis. China is open to all countries that want to participate in the Belt and Road Initiative. It is imperative that countries that wish to benefit from this credit should plan clearly defining priority and essential projects for the country from the perspective of the needs of these countries, which will logically result in a frank and sovereign dialogue with China seeking what it sells itself, an inclusive globalization with technological sharing. This is the real national challenge, to create an agenda for Chinese direct investment negotiations that can benefit the country as a whole and not only one sector or another of the country generating equitable development with positive results of the economy to the whole of society, creating public policies that make with which Brazil has a lasting development.

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